APPENDIX
(clean copy of Claims 1-70 as amended herein)

Claim 1 (Cancelled) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 2 (Cancelled) The method of claim 1, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 3 (Cancelled) The method of claim 2, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

Claim 4 (Cancelled) The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 5 (Cancelled) The method of claim 1,wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 6 (Cancelled) The method of claim 2,wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 7 (Cancelled) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 8 (Cancelled) The method of claim 7, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 9 (Cancelled) The method of claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

Claim 10 (Cancelled) The method of claim 7, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 11 (Cancelled) The method of claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 12 (Cancelled) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 13 (Cancelled) The method of claim 12, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 14 (Cancelled) The method of claim 13, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

Claim 15 (Cancelled) The method of claim 12, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 16 (Cancelled) The method of claim 12, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 17 (Cancelled) The method of claim 13, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 18 (Cancelled) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 19 (Cancelled) The method of claim 18, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 20 (Cancelled) The method of claim 19, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

Claim 21 (Cancelled) The method of claim 18, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 22 (Cancelled) The method of claim 19, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 23 (Cancelled) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 24 (Cancelled) The method of claim 23, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 25 (Cancelled) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-20 specific immunogenic activity.

Claim 26 (Cancelled) The method of claim 23, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 as set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 27 (Cancelled) The method of claim 23, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 28 (Cancelled) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 211 of human FGF-20 as set forth in Fig. 1, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 29 (Cancelled) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-20 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 30 (Cancelled) The method of claim 29, wherein said FGF-20 polypeptide is human.

Claim 31 (Cancelled) The method of claim 30, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-20.

Claim 32 (Cancelled) The method of claim 29, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 33 (Cancelled) The method of claim 30, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 1.

Claim 34 (Cancelled) The method of claim 1 to treat multiple sclerosis.

Claim 35 (Cancelled) The method of claim 7 to treat multiple sclerosis.

36. (Once Amended) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by multiple sclerosis, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 36, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 37, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

39. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 36, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3 (SEQ ID NO: 5).

40. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 36, wherein said polypeptide has 94% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3 (SEQ ID NO: 5), and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

41. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 37, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3 (SEQ ID NO: 5), and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 42 (Cancelled) A method to treat spinal cord damage; spinal cord trauma; neuronal tissue damage produced by an ischemic attack, infarction, hemorrhage or aneurysm; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; myelopathy; myelitis; or syringomyelia, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 43 (Cancelled) The method of claim 42, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

Claim 44 (Cancelled) The method of claim 43, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

Claim 45 (Cancelled) The method of claim 42, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 46 (Cancelled) The method of claim 43, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 47 (Cancelled) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 48 (Cancelled) The method of claim 47, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

Claim 49 (Cancelled) The method of claim 48, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

Claim 50 (Cancelled) The method of claim 47, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 as set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 51 (Cancelled) The method of claim 47, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 52 (Cancelled) The method of claim 48, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 53 (Cancelled) A method to treat an adrenal leukodystrophy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, encephalomyelitis, Guillian-Barre syndrome, paraproteinemia, or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 54 (Cancelled) The method of claim 53, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

Claim 55 (Cancelled) The method of claim 54, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

Claim 56 (Cancelled) The method of claim 53, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 57 (Cancelled) The method of claim 54, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 58 (Cancelled) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 59 (Cancelled) The method of claim 58, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

Claim 60 (Cancelled) The method of claim 59, wherein said polypeptide has FGF-9 specific immunogenic activity.

Claim 61 (Cancelled) The method of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 as set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 62 (Cancelled) The method of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 63 (Cancelled) The method of claim 59, wherein said polypeptide has 95% sequence identity to amino acid 1 to amino acid 208 of human FGF-9 as set forth in Fig. 3, and wherein said polypeptide has FGF activity.

Claim 64 (Cancelled) A method to promote graft survival, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence coding for an FGF-9 polypeptide or a biologically active fragment thereof.

Claim 65 (Cancelled) The method of claim 64, wherein said FGF-9 polypeptide is human.

Claim 66 (Cancelled) The method of claim 65, wherein the nucleotide sequence codes without interruption for FGF-9.

Claim 67 (Cancelled) The method of claim 64, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 68 (Cancelled) The method of claim 65, wherein the nucleotide sequence has 95% sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 3.

Claim 69 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36 to treat multiple sclerosis.

Claim 70 (Cancelled) The method of claim 42 to treat multiple sclerosis.